SPIRIT PROTOGRAPHY.

THE TOMBS OPENED.

Judge Rhadamanthus Dowling Sitting in Judgment.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT.

Judge Edmonds Charon on the Stand.

Spirits Avaunt-Ghostly Developments.

Grim goblins stalked about the Tombs long after the cock's shrill ciarion proclaimed the dawn of yesterday. The spirits held high carnival at that quaint judicial sepuichre, and gaunt forms flitted about, jubilant, in all directions. The occasion was a mighty one, for "the great council of ghosts was assembled to plead the justice of their cause, the ight to a ticket of leave for a roving commission hroughout the earth—permitted on this occa-ion only to revisit the glimpses of the moon." The court room of the Special Sessions was crammed with the disentombed, summoned again to the oned to near their ghostly tales and mete out re-ibutive justice according to the deeds done in the eah. The unearthly looking throng came trooping, ting to the dread tribunal with what composure they

To state the cause briefly, it is enough to announce that the cance breaty, it is enough to amounte that the arrest of William H. Mumler, a few days since, as a spirit photographer, led to an investiga-tion yesterday instituted by the Mayor into the whole subject of this co-called spirit photographing, the defendant being charged with swindling in that new branch of business. Mr. Geary appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Albert Day and Mr. Baker for the defendant.

The case being called the following developments

rere made during the progress of the case:—
TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Marshal John H. Tooker, of the Mayor's office, was the first witness called for the prosecution.

Examined by Mr. Geary—Q. Have you, Mr. Took-er, any other name that you are known by besides your proper name of Tooker? A. No, sir, no name that I am known by. Q. What is your real name? A. John H. Tooker.

Q. Did you ever, for any purpose or on any occa-sion lately, assume the name William H. Wallace A. Yes. I did. sir.

A. Yes, I dio, sir.
Q. Wallace is not your real name? A. No, sir.
Q. Why did you assume that name? A. I assumed
it for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries into the
spirit photograph business.
Q. What led you to enter upon the prosecution of

nquiries in this matter, and what was your motive of proceeding to the photograph gallery of the de-lendent here, Mumler? A. I was directed to do so

by the Mayor of this city.

Q. For what purpose were you so directed? A. A complaint had been made before Mayor Hall relative to certain photographs issuing from the premises

Q. And you repaired to the premises so desig-

Q. And you repaired to the premises so designated? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was your object in going there? A. A complaint, as I said before, was made to the Mayor by a Mr. Hickey, in connection with certain so-called spirit photographs issuing from the prisoner's establishment. lishment, and the Mayor in consequence directed me to work up the case and see what was in the charge

to work up the case and see what was in the charge against the photographer, and whether there was any truth in the statements made by Mr. Hickey; in obedience of those directions 1, visited the premises, 830 Broadway, as I have said.

Q. What did you oxpect to get there, if anything?

A. I expected to have my portrait taken.

Q. Did you, as you expected, get your portrait taken?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you notice any trick or deception practised by the photographer on that occasion, or was any practised on you by him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it? A. Well, when I went into the room certain representations were made to may which were hot alterwards carried out as promised.

Q. State the nature and character of the trick or deception practised upon you on that occasion and at that place. A. Well, sir, Mr. Mumier promised to give me a picture of a relative or of some one decemed near in sympathy to me; this he failed to do, and I therefore consider that was a trick and deception practised on me.

That will do, Mr. Tooker; you can go.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROEECUTION.

Mr. Genry, addressing the Court, maid:—Your
Honor, this is all the direct testimony we offer. On
this testimony and on the four and avits which have
been sworn to and already presented to the Court
we rest our case.

THE DEFENCE.
The first witness called for the defence was
William P. Slee, examined by Mr. Day, con for the defence.
Q. Where do you reside? A. Poughkeepsie, in

his State.

Q. What is your profession? A. A photographer.

Q. How long have you been in the photographing usiness? A. Eleven or twelve years.

Q. Where do you now carry on business? A.

Dusiness? A. Eleven or twelve years.

Q. Where do you now carry on business? A. Pongitkeepste.

Q. In this State? A. Yes, str.

Q. State your last experiences in this line. A. I visited Mr. Mumier's gailery to see what I might learn with regard to it; I went to the premises 360 Broadway on invitation of Mumier, and sise for the purpose of thoroughly examining the process of taking spiritual photographs to see if I could understand it; I watched the process of taking spiritual photographs to see if I could understand it; I watched the process of taking spiritual photographs to see if I could understand it. I watched the process of taking the see in times, and each time I watched him very closely, and also closely scrutinized the progress of taking the photograph; I did not notice anything unusual or different from the regular process in the operation, with the exception timt I remarked that he put his hand on the camera; that was the only unusual thing I noticed; on a subsequent occasion Mr. Mumier visited me at my gailery in Poughkeepsie, and then I told Mr. Mumier that I was anxious to see.

Mr. Geary, connsel for the prosecution, here interposed an objection to anything that transpired at Poughkeepsie and the interposed an objection to anything that transpired at the defendant instituted for his acts in this city.

Considerable discussion here arose on the point of objection.

Considerable discussion here arose on the point of objection, Judge Dowling said that he had no objection to allow the widest lattitude to the elucidation of this singular case, and for the purpose of getting out all the facts connected with it.

Mr. Geary still urged that the question as to whatever transpired at the witness' gallery at Pough-keepsie was totally irrelevant to the issue before the Court. The question now under discussion was as to what transpired at the defendant's gallery at Broadway.

dge Dowling said the only way of getting at all facts was to allow the futlest latitude at this in-

smitted the question to proceed under the ruling of the Court.

Mr. Day (repeating the question)—What occurred on the occasion of Mr. Mumier's visit to your piace of business at Foughkeepser? A. As taid before, Mr. Mumier called upon me at my gallery and used my material during the process of the sittings that ensued from beginning to end, including my camera, chemicals, glass and all the other appliances necessary to the production of photographs; during his subsequent operations i watched him intensely throughout his operations, and the only unusual circumstance that I observed was his placing his hands on the camera as I had before observed in New York, and the spirit photographs were produced.

duced.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

By Mr. Geary—Q. Are you a believer in the existence of spirits in the popular sense of that term?

Mr. Day, counsel for defendant, objected, on the ground that the question and answer could not be material to the inquiry.

Mr. Geary (humorously)—Oh, I know that spirits are not material anyhow.

Mr. Geary (humorously)—Oh, I know that spirits are not material anyhow.
Mr. Day—Material or immaterial as spirits may be, I submit my question is material and bears upon

eence of.

Q. Do you helieve in the existence of spirits? A.
Do you mean ardent or liquor spirits? Coupsel.—Come, sir; you understand what spirits I mean. I don't mean alcoholic spirits, nor spirits from the vasty deep that won't come. Answer the Judge Dowling.-Witness, we all believe in the ex-

you believe in the existence of spirits in the popular sense of that term.

Witness—That's what puzzled me, your Honor, as more people, to my mind, believe in alcoholic spirits than in any other kind of spirits. But if counse means spirits from the other world I answer I do not fully believe in spiritualism.

Counsel—Q. Are you a spiritualist? A. Not much to the extent of imbibling them.

Q. Are you a spiritualist, sir—yes or no; answer?

A. I hardly know in what degree of spiritualism you mean.

mean.
Q. Are you a spiritualist in any degree? A. I am.
Q. How high a grade do you go in for? A. I be-lieve in spirit manifestations that I have seen.
Q. Do you believe in spirit photography? A. Yes,

Q. What else in the way of spirits do you believe?
A. Well, that is again pretty general; there are a great many kind of spirits.
Q. I speak of spirit manifestations. A. Well, spirits, as a general thing, operate differently on individuals; I have seen spirit manifestations produced by some power beyond the control of human agency.
Q. How long have you been a believer in this spiritual power or agency that you allude to? A. Several years.

itual power or agency that you allude to? A. Several years.
Q. Prior to the date when you called upon Mr. Mumler had you ever attempted to take spiritual pholographs yourself? A. No.
Q. After you went to see Mumler experiment on these spirit photographs did you go into a dark room and see the collodion put on the plates? A. Yes.
Q. And did you examine the collodion put on the plates? A. Yes.
Q. Did you examine the plates before the collodion was poured on the plates? A. I saw him clean the plates.
Q. Did you examine the plates in the light? A. 1

plates? A. Yes.

Q. Did you examine the plates before the collodion was poured on the plates? A. I saw him clean the plates.

Q. Did you examine the plates in the light? A. I saw him prepare the plates.

Q. But you did not examine the plates yourself? A. No.

Q. Arter the collodion was poured on the plates did you examine the side that was put into the bath? A. Yes.

Q. How long was the plate allowed to remain in the bath? A. About five minutes.

Q. What next was done? A. The plate was subsequently placed on the holder and remained there.

Q. Did you examine the camera before the glass was fixed in its place? A. Yes; I looked into it.

Q. Did you open the box before you took your position to be operated on? A. Yes.

Q. How long was the glass allowed to remain no the camera? A. I think twenty-five seconds.

Q. And is not that five seconds longer than the usual time? A. No; I think from twenty to forty seconds is the average time.

Q. During the time the picture was being taken did you observe any changes in Mr. Mumier's position? A. Nothing more than that I noticed he put his hand on the camera, as I said before.

Q. Did he make any motions of his hand while he had it on the camera that you noticed? No; I don't think till the moment he removed the clott.

Q. Did he make any motions of his hand while he hod it on the camera that you noticed? No; I don't think till the moment he removed the clott.

Q. What was next done after he had taken the photograph? A. He closed the slide and took the photograph? A. He closed the slide and took the photograph? A. He closed the slide and took the photograph? A. He closed the slide and took the photograph? A. He closed the slide and took the photograph? A. He closed the slide and took the photograph? A. He closed the slide and took the photograph? A. He closed the slide and took the photograph? A. He closed the slide and took the photograph? A. He closed the slide and the head in our the camera.

Q. What hext was once? A. He presented the plate to me, and I saw the appearance o

A. Yes.

Q. Was there anything different in the process observed by Mr. Munier in his process in Poughkeepsle from that pursued by him in his own gallery in Broadway? A. No, sir.

Q. He went to your place without any of his own material, and used your material in his operations?

A. Yes.
Q. And on the latter occasion he proceeded in the A. Yes.

Q. And on the latter occasion he proceeded in the usual manner? A. Yes.

Q. Did you detect any trick or deception or anything unusual in his operations different from the usual process of photographing? A. I did not.

Q. Is there any method known in photographing by which a positive pitcure may first be taken on the glass after the negative has been taken, which, by placing the positive picture beyond the negative power, a similar effect can be produced?

Objected to as irrelevant.

Witness here went into a dissertation on the usual tests and the process of taking photographs. Counsel for the prosecution, interrupting, handed witness a photograph.

Q. Look at that negative photograph and tell me if you know how it was produced? A. I think that is a second negative.

Photograph produced in evidence and handed to the Court. (Marked "Exhibit No. 1.")

Q. Look (photograph anded to witness) at that and say if that can be produced by mechanical means? A. Yes, the same effect can be produced by mechanical means.

Photograph put in as evidence. (Marked "Ex.

means? A. Yes, the same effect can be produced by mechanical means.

Photograph put in as evidence. (Marked "Exhibit No. 2."

hibit No. 2.5 Counsel for the defence objected to the photographs exhibited being put in evidence in the case.

Objection overruled and the photographs admitted, counsel for the prosecution contending that the witness was placed on the stand as an expert, and as an expert his testimony was admissible on the

point.

Examination resamed—Q. Look at that and state if such a picture could be produced by chemical means. Witness, looking attentively at the picture, answered—it would be difficult, but I think it could be produced by mechanical power.

Q. Have you examined the pictures taken by the defendant here of those so called spirit photographs at his gallery and those taken at your own? A. I have, sir.

Q. Have you any of them in your possession? A. I have, sir.

Q. Please let me see those pictures or any of them?

them?
Witness produced some of the so called spirit pho-

them?

Witness produced some of the so called spirit photographs.

By Judge Dowling—Were the most of these taken at your gallery in Poughkeepsie on the occasion of Mumler's visit to you on the occasion referred to?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Geary—Q. By whom were these pictures taken in your gallery? A. By Mr. Mumler.

Q. Was there any one else but yourself and Mumler present when these photographs were taken by Mumler? A. Yes, Mr. Kidney was present.

Q. Did any person besides Mumler assist in the operation of taking the pictures? A. Yes, Mr. Kidney set the instrument and went through all the necessary preliminary process up to the time that Mr. Mumler put his hand on the camera; Kidney prepared all the chemicals in my presence.

By Mr. Day (for the defence)—Q. You have been questioned as to whether you saw any object inside the camera during the operation. Well, now, I ask you, could any object be taken but some object outside the camera? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge whether any object except the object outside the camera could be taken at that time? A. The object to be taken must be outside the camera, but whether such a thing could be done or not I don't know, as I never tried the experiment.

Q. You say Mr. Mumler had no means, no instrument or mechanical appliances with him for taking-photographs at Poughkeepsle and was in consequence compelled to use yours? A. He had nothing at all of the kind; he came without anything and had to use mine.

Re-cross examination by Mr. Geary.—Q. At whose

at all of the kind; he came without anything and had to use mine.

Re-cross examination by Mr. Geary.—Q. At whose request did Mumler visit your place? A. I asked him to come, in order that I might have an opportunity of investigating his process.

Q. Who paid his expenses there? A. He paid his own expenses.

By Mr. Day—Q. What is your business? A. Photographer.

tographer.
Q. How long have you been in the business? A. About twenty years.
Q. Were you present on the occasion when Mr. Tooker visited the premises 636 Broadway, relative to the spirit photograph business? A. I don't know Mr. Tooker; I don't recollect his appearance from long there.

Mr. Tooker; I don't receive the being there.
Q. Do you know whether Marshal Tooker had any interview with Mr. Mumier? A. I don't know, but I have reason to believe that he had; I think the gentleman to whom you refer went up stairs to see

interview with Mr. Mumier? A. I don't know, but I have reason to believe that he had; I think the gentieman to whom you refer went up stairs to see Mr. Mumier.

Q. State all you recollect of any interview you had with Marshal Tooker? A. As well as I recollect, the gentieman you reler to came into the room and inquired about spirit photographs; he then expressed a desire to have a spirit photograph taken; I told him what were the necessary conditions in order that he might have a picture taken as he desired; I told him that he guast pay ten dollars in advance; he at once plended that he had not that amount with him; I told him he must make some deposit to guarantee his return; he said he was willing to give two dollars as a deposit, and I said that was quite sufficient for a guarantee; he made the deposit, and I gave him my card accordingly and directed him to go up stairs; that is all the interview I had with him.

Q. What do you know yourself about these spirit photographs? A. All that I know is that I tried to find out how they were done.

Q. Have you examined the process? A. Yes; eight years ago, in Boston.

Q. State the result of your investigations in this matter in Boston? A. About eight years ago in was specially delegated by Andrew Jackson Davis to mvestigate the subject of these spirit photographs; I then spent three weeks with Mr. Mumier in Boston, visiting his place every day, and during that time making the most minute examination in endeavoring to discover now these photographs were taken by him, and I confess I failed.

Q. During your examination of his process did you notice anything beyond the usual mechanical requirements for taking pictures? Did he pisce his hand on the camers when taking these spirit piclaires? A. He had not his hand played at the time on

the camera that I was scated at; I remarked nothing unusual in his action.

Q. Did you develop the picture yourself? A. I performed the whole operation up to the setting the plate in the camera box.

Q. Were not all these spirit photographs recognized by their friends? A. Quite a number were.

Q. And the parties were satisfied with them? A. Yes, very much sat.sfied.

Q. From your experience in photography have you any knowledge of pictures being taken by placing objects within the camera? A. Of my own knowledge I do not know of any process by which that can be done.

Q. Have you known any pictures to be taken of persons deceased who had never got their photographs while living?

Mr. Gearv objected. Objection overruled.

A. I do; I know many cases that have been told me; I know positively of my own experience.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geary.—Q. Let us have an instance of the case you mention? A. In the case of my wife, who received the picture of her husband, acknowledged by many persons.

Q. Will you swear that the deceased never had his picture taken? A. So far as I have been told; I cannot state positively; I will state another instance if you please,

Mr. Geary—No; one is quite sufficient, According to your own statement you tried the best to find out how this process was done by Mumler? A. Yes.

Q. How did you get access to his gallery? A. By asking permission and paying for it.

A. No.
Q. How did you get access to his gallery? A. By
asking permission and paying for it.
Q. How much? A. I do not know; it was the desire of Andrew Jackson Davis that I should investi-

asking permission and paying for it.

Q. How much? A. I do not know; it was the desire of Andrew Jackson Davis that I should investigate the matter.

Q. Were you paid by Davis? A. Yes, and I bore a portion of the expense myself.

Q. You told Mumler that you wanted the privilege, for which you were willing to pay, in order to make the necessary investigation? A. Yes.

Q. Are you a spiritualist or do you believe in the existence of spirits? A. I cannot answer.

Q. Are you a believer of incorporeal presence A. That I cannot answer.

Q. Are you a disciple of Andrew Jackson Davis, or a believer in his philosophy? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you first become connected in business with the defendant Mumler? A. On the 1st day of March last.

Q. Previous to that time you had been engaged in this city with Mr. Silver or went by that name? A. No.

Q. Were you a partner with Mumler from the first of April to the present time? A. You may call it that if you like; I had a share and continued with him until the time he was arrested.

Q. How much does he pay yon? A. One half of the proceedings, but there has been no settlement made yet.

Q. How much does he pay yon? A. One half of the proceedings, but there has been no settlement made yet.

Q. Did he authorize you to charge persons who applied for spirit photographs ten dollars for a dozen? A. Yes, we great many.

Q. Do you see any of them in court who have applied for spirit photographs ten dollars not being paid in advance? A. No; I took the responsibility of that myself of paying it out of my own pocket.

Q. Did many persons call to have their photographs? A. Yes, we great many.

Q. Do you see any of them in court who have applied for spirit photographs? Can you indicate any of them? Look round and try if you can see any of them. A. (Wilness pointing to persons named)—is see Mr. Hall over there, Mr. Newton, Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Gilmore.

Q. They all paid in advance? A. As a rule they did; some, however, did not.

Q. Do you see any of them in court who have applied for spirit

Marshal Tooker was here requested to stand up, but the witness said he did not remember his face. Q. Will you look at that photograph and state whether a photograph such as that could be produced by mechanical means?—(photograph with a negative handed to witness). A. I know the process.

Q. What process is there? A. The double negactive.

Q. I understand you to say at the time you examined the process in Boston you tried to find out respecting the manner those spirit photographs were produced. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you examine the glass before the collodion was placed upon it? A. Thoroughly.

Q. Did you examine the camera? A. Thoroughly.

Q. Did you examine the camera? A. Thoroughly.

Q. How many methods are there for producing these so-called spiritual photographs? A. I do not know; it can be done by placing a person behind the setter; it can also be done by the combination of reflectors; I have never tried the experiment.

Q. Can it not also be performed by placing a small object in the camera or near the camera, so that it strikes on a looking glass beyond. A. It might be done, but I have not tried the experiment.

Q. Where do you buy your camera? A. Whereever they are sold.

Q. Where does Mumier buy them? A. I don't know.

know.

Q. At the time Marshal Tooker applied for a spirit photograph you thought he wanted one? A. I thought it was a bona Adv application, otherwise I would not have served him.

Q. Did you state to Marshal Tooker, in substance that you were able to produce a photograph of a deceased friend or of a spirit in the same picture? A. Never.

deceased friend or of a spirit in the same picture?
A. Never.
Q. How long before Marshal Tooker came in had you seen Marshal Tooker?
A. Not for some time before.

you seen Marshal Tooker? A. Not for some time before.
Q. You were not present when the picture was taken? A. I was not.
Q. Do you not remember to have stated to Marshal Tooker, in answer to a question put to you by him as to whether a likeness designated by him could be spiritually produced, and that he desired to have the picture of his deceased brother-in-law, and that he could have it? A. I said that the photograph would be that of the spirit nearest in sympathy with the sitter; that was my way of thinking.
Q. Were those **Liements made before the two dollars was paid? A. Yes; there was scarcely any conversation after that.
Q. Did you give the Marshal to understand that such pictures were produced by spiritual agency!

such pictures were produced by spiritual agency?
A. I told him that it was ny belief that such pictures were produced by that agency.
Q. Did you say that Mr. Mumler produced these pictures by supernatural means? A. I don't remember having used that word.
Q. You don't remember having made such a statement?
A. I do not.
Q. You were directed by Mr. Mamler to stay on the second floor? A. That was why my services were secured, to carry on the business on systematic rules and principles generally.
Judge Dowling—You say in your affidavit that during your conversation with Marshal Tooker a lady was present, apparently engaged with the business. Who was she? A. Mrs. Mumler.
Q. Is she in the habit of being present on such occasions? A. Always; as a general rule she is always down stairs, she was present when Marshal Tooker's portrait was taken; in my opinion the suspicions of Marshal Tooker are unfounded.
Ex-Judge C. W. Edmonds was the next witness placed upon the stand, where he remained with apparent ease, yet evidently anxious to unburden himself of some important scientific points regarding the subject at issue. There was evidently great interest manifested in his appearance, and the lady Spiritualists, who were crouched together, stretched forward their necks with unmistakable earnestness. The witness was examined by Mr. Day.
Q. How long are you acquainted with Mr. Mumler?
A. About two or three weeks.
Q. Have you sat in his gallery for pictures? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Picase state the circumstances in connection with your visit. A. A few weeks ago I was invited

A. About two or three weeks.

Q. Have you sat in his gallery for pictures? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Picase state the circumstances in connection with your visit. A. A few weeks ago I was invited by some gentlemen friends—Dr. J. H. Geary and Mr. Hunt—to go to Mumiler's gallery to have our pictures taken; I went accordingly and we had our pictures; there were two for me, three for Geary and two for Hunt; upon each of the seven pictures there was apparent a shadowy, ghost-like and particular form, as I will show you; there was nothing between ine and the wall, nor any picture on the wall which could have been taken; I did not recognize the spiritual likeness as any one whom I had ever seen or known; on one of the pictures; think I recognize the face; about twelve years ago I received from somewhere West of the Mississippi about a dozen daguerreotypes, which purported to be spiritual pictures; afterward I heard of Mumiler's process; I remembered particularly the case of a merchant who died in Hong Kong twenty-five years ago, without ever having a picture taken; his photograph was taken; I went to Appleton, of this city, who tom me that no photograph of a person so long dead could be taken—the Judge here showed a photograph which contained the spectral picture of a lady, standing behind the chair of the sitter, with her hand on his shoulder)—I know a great many persons who have visited Mumier; Mr. Livermore had some extraordinary pictures taken; we Spiritualists reason that these pictures are spirity idemonstrated, as aspiritual intercourse has been demonstrated, the art is only in its infancy; intelligent spiritualists have been watching for the last ten or twelve years to see the progress of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geary—Q. What did they charge you? A. Ten dollars for the first sitting and the closure facen? A. Dr. Geay, Hunt, Mumier and myself.

Q. Previous to that tune had you seen Mumier?

Q. Previous to that time had you seen Mumier? Q. Previous to that time had you seen Mumier?
A. Never.
Q. Where was Mrs. Mumier? A. We left her in
the room; she did not go up to the gallery with us.
Q. You did not examine the glass upon which the
picture was taken? A. I am not well enough acquainted with the science of photography to detect
a fraud or deception if there had been any.
Q. I understand you to say you did not recognize
the pictures. You did not know anything about them?
A. No.

A. No.

Q. When did you first see it? A. When it appeared first in the negative.

Q. You did not know whether the glass had been cleaned after a previous picture? A. No: I learned ong ago never to form an opinion without knowledge, when I do so I generally make an ass of myself. (Larguter.)

Q. Do you believe those (produced) are photographs

of spirits? A. Yes; I believe they can be propy mechanical means; I do not say they are propy supernatural means; the only difference is we do not know the law by which it is done;

Q. Yet you amband on the time? A. Yes,
Q. Is it your opinion that the material form of the spirit may be photographed after being placed before the camera? A. There are two propositions in that question; I don't believe anything is immaterial; I believe everything is matter, but there is a great deal of the matter unknown to our senses; I believe that spirits are material and having a living degree of materiality now, as spirits are visible to the human sight I cannot comprehend why they cannot be taken by the camera
Q. Your belief is based upon the material form;

A. Yes.

Q. And yet you say you did not see any material form between yourself and the wall? A. I did not. The other day I was in the court in Brooklyn. I was present at the trial of a case in which was an action in a policy of insurance. I saw standing up behind the jury the spirit of a man who told me that he was the one whose life and death were involved in the policy. He had died; he had been killed and a suit was brought to recover the insurance money: he told me had committed suicide; he described to me the positions and places connected with his death; while I saw the spirit nobody else saw it; I then drew a diagram of the place at which his death occurred; I showed the diagram to the counsel and asked them if it was anything like the place, and they said it was it exactly; I had never heard of the man or his place before; the appearance of the spirit was shadowy and transparent and I could see material objects through it; the first spirit I ever saw was that of Judge Talmaige, of the Supreme Court; I saw through it. Q. What is the general form of those spirits? are they clothed as in life or are they attired as when buried? A. I have seen them as in lifetime; I have also seen them in their grave dress, but I don't know that I ever saw a spirit without clothes.

Q. Now, in the case of the spirit which you saw at the Brooklyn court house, was there anything painful looking or unpiesant about it? A. Oh, no: the man drowned himself and the body was found.

Q. Have you studied the law of insanity? A. Yes, so far as its legal aspect is concerned.

Q. What is hallucination? A. Well, if a man, for instance, fancies and really believes in a state of

o, Interest such a thing as hallucination? A. Tes, so far as its legal aspect is concerned.

Q. Is there such a thing as hallucination? A. There is.

Q. What is hallucination? A. Well, if a man, for instance, fancies and really believes in a state of things which do not exist; take the case of Othello, who was jealous of Desdemona; he was jealous, although there was no cause for it; hallucination is a phase of insanity; since the prosecution commenced I have received several letters which, although they have no bearing on the matter, are yet interesting, because I am assured of the sympathy of the writers with the truths in which I believe and of which I am thoroughly convinced.

Jeremiah Gurney, of 707 Broadway, was next examined by Mr. Day.

Q. What is your business? A. Photographer.

Q. Have you called at Mr. Mumler's gallery? A. Yes, I went there to investigate with regard to these spirit or shadow photographs.

Q. Did you have a picture taken by Mr. Mumler of yourself? A. I had.

Q. Did you discover any trick or deception in it? A. No; I saw the usual process of preparing the plate before taking the photograph.

Q. Did this occur while you were there? A. I saw the plate prepared; I then sat for my picture, which came forth with a shadowy picture beside my own.

Q. Did you discover any trick or deception? A. I did not.

In cross-examination the witness stated that he had never placed anything inside the camera; a similar effect could be produced by placing a person behind the sitter; he had no belief as to the claims of photographers to a spiritual emanation.

James R. Glimore, whose mon de plume, he said, is Edmond Kirke, testified that he had been requested to invostigate the affair and write an article on it; he called at the gallery and had his picture taken (one of these showed); and said that the spiritual ikeness resembled an one whom he had ever seen at that time; since he had come into the court room, however, he had seen a geniteman whom it greatly resembled. He continued—i had a photograph of a s Mumler while taking his photograph. He concluded:—At the third trial the spirits refused to coperate; previous to the preparation of the plates Mrs. Mumler told me that she saw a spirit at my side; she described this spirit, and I recognized from her description a departed friend; she said that I would have a picture of that friend when the photographs were ready; I found that the spirit form was not that of my friend; I afterwards called on Mr. Rockwood, who told me that he could take bogus spiritual photographs by Mumler's process; he gave me a picture, and subsequently took several of me, but I detected him in his manœuvres; we tried the experiment several times; then Rockwood told me he would give me the Mumler process.

times; then Rockwood told me he would give me the Mumier process.

Mr. Eimer Terry next deposed that he had had a picture taken by Mumier, on which there appeared a picture of his son, who had been dead twenty years. He continued—The resemblance was good; my son never had a photograph or picture taken while he was alive; when the photograph was taken I discovered no imposition or trick; I believe disembodied spirits return to earth to visit their friends; I believed in spititual photography before I went to Mumier.

Munier.

The cross-examination of this witness was pecularly sharp and exhaustive. It was sought, on the part of the defence, to prove that the spectral picture on the photograph of Mr. Terry was that of a female child. This the witness explained by stating that the boy much resembled a girl. He expressed his belief in regard to Spiritualism very emphatically.

ally.

Jacob Kingsland in reply to Mr. Day said—
I have seen those pictures (two photographs shown him); I called on Mr. Terry who showed them to me; I recognized the pictures as of himself, and noticing the shadowy outline of a child on one of them I said, "that is one of your

who showed them to me; I recognized the pictures as of himself, and noticing the shadowy outline of a child on one of them I said, "that is one of your children;" on the other I saw the shadowy picture of a female relative of my own, long deceased; my mind was not impressed in any way by the connection of the child's picture with the father's, but pronounced that a likeness existed between them, because such likeness and exist, in my opinion; I am not a believer in Spiritualism.

Paul Eremond testified—I called at Mumier's gallery during January and had my picture taken (without a spirit picture; I recognize the spirit here represented: I believed in spiritual photography before I saw Mumier; I took Mrs. Statz, of No. 83 Amily street, to the place, as sho is a good medium; the photograph taken with Mrs. Statz is that of Miss Twang, and her sister recognized it as soon as it was shown her; I did not pay anything for these photographs: I have had a photograph of my deceased daughter, who died in August. 1863; she told me when she died that if it were permitted she would return to me from the spirit land; by this photograph represents her as she appeared just before death; my family recognize it; I have never seen a spirit, but heard a voice; fitteen years ago a spirit told me I had a work to perform: I am not blessed with the gift of seeing; I wish I was; it is necessary to have a medium present when I hear spiritual voices; I have heard two distinct spirit voices speaking simultaneously; the great desideratum to induce the presence of spirits is harmony; on one occasion, when five or six persons were present, a laily sang a song, when four spirit voices joined in singing a beautiful second; I invested \$250,000 in a railroad in Texas; I am a director of that railroad. At this stage of the proceedings counsel for the defendant applied for an adjournment of the case, as several inhortant witnesses were absent.

Fire or west mountain.

FIRE DA WEST MOUNTAIN.

FIRE OR WEST MOUNTAIN.

[From the Meriden (Conn.) Republican, April 10.]

A fire swept over the woods on Sunday afternoon on the West Mountain range of hills. We made a visit to that region just before sunset, and travelled over the burnt range. Taking the Cat Hole road we climeed the mountain shead of the fire and, seeing an opening in the woods, dashed through the smoke. The Bre at that time had burned over perhaps three or four hundred acres, and was just creeping into the neavy woods back of the first range of hills. There was quite a breeze, and as the darkness came on, it made a grand sight. The flames running up the cedar and hemiock trees, crackling and sending up showers of sparks when viewed from a high rock, away from the heat and smoke, made a fine picture indeed. How much damage will be done to the growing limber and the fences in the course of the first was republic to say, but it must be quite serious. The whole tract of wood land extending into Kensington will unfoubted; be burged over before morning. Nothing can be done now to stop the fire, and it must burn out. The fire was first started just back of the Mountain House, burning to within a few rods of the buildings, and then occepting up through the guich, spread over the tract airealy mentioned. A couple of thoughtiess or perhaps naughty boye from town first kinded the firs.

\$180,063, and James Dixon, \$102,110.

REGOES ISLAND MANUFACTURES.—Three miles around Woomsocket, R. I., embracing the towns of Cumberland, Smithfield, Blackstone and Beilingham, contains 17 cotton mills which employ 3,500 hands, running 207,000 spindles and 4,030 looms, which annually use 10,000 pounds of cotton and make 40,000,000 yasds of cioth; eight woollen mills, which have 2,050 hands and run 114 sets of cards and 480 looms, using 5,300,000 pounds of wool to make 2,000,000 yasds of cassimere a year; beates agreat variety of other industries. Foundations are aircasty little for ection mills to run 180,000 more spindles, and there is still unoccupied water power for 5,000.

TROTTING AT THE PASSION COURSE.

Inauguration of the Tretting Seases of 1869—An Excellent Tret as a Commencement.

The tretting season was inaugurated yesterday auspiciously. Although the previous night and the morning were so stormy that a postponement was talked of, yet the after part of the day turned out pleasantly, with the exception of a high wind, which prevailed throughout the whole afternoon. There was no dust, however, to annoy any one, as the heavy rain storm had completely allayed it. The track has been changed advantageously since last season, and being newly made and more or less wet was somewhat heavy. The track has now been brought in close proximity to the stand, so that spectators have a much better view of the proceedings than formerly. The attendance was larger than was looked for under the circumstances. Among them were to be seen most of the old habitues that we have been in the habit of seeing year after year for a quarter of a century; for their tenacity of life is so strong that though Time seems to have made his attacks upon them, yet their countenances are just as familiar, as they were twenty years ago. Visiting the trotting track must be a healthful recreation.

years ago. Visiting the trotting track must be years ago. Visiting the trotting track must be a healthful recreation.

The trot was for a purse and stake of \$500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and the horses entered were John Cudney's bay gelding Twist, D. Mace's brown gelding Captain Jinks, W. Borst's bay stallion Henry Clay, C. Champlin's bay mare Belle Clay, and M. Rodin's brown mare Belle of Allentown. Dan. Mace's Captain Jinks having fallen, he was allowed to substitute the chefunt mare Louis in his allowed to substitute the chestnut mare Louise in his place, with the proviso that she went to wagon. She was the favorite in the first pools, and sold at nearly even against the field; but subsequently others took the same position she had. After the first favorite, and so continued until the end of the race, which seemed to lie between him and Louise throughout the three heats that were trotted. The anticipate from a heavy track, high winds, and the first event of the new year.

The trotting season may now be said to have fairly commenced, and, judging from the number of

horses in training all over the country and the num-ber of large purses offered by the various associations and proprietors of tracks here and elsewhere, we may safely predict the most brilliant trotting season that has ever taken place in this country. At least \$100,000 in the shape of purses will be try. At least \$100,000 in the shape of purses will be given by the different proprietors of race tracks and associations throughout the land, to say nothing of the matches that will be continually taking place during the season. The first of these matches, of which there are two between the same horses, is that between Lady Thorn and American Girl, and will take place on the 3d of May at the above course, and will attract a large attendance, judging from the interest manifested in that event by those at the trot yesterday. A week May at the above course, and will attract a large attendance, judging from the interest manifested in that event by those at the trot yesterday. A week following they meet again at the same place, but differently rigged, the first race being in harness, while the second will be to wagon, and no matter what the result of these races may be as regards the success of either norse, it will be an interesting affair to witness, and at once evolve the trotting spirit of the season. Both mares are in fine bodily condition, and in their preparatory training give indications of everything desirable to their owners. American Girl looks particularly fine. After these matches have been decided then the trotting for the purses will commence on the different trotting tracks and pleasure grounds throughout the country. The purses of the Fashion Course and the Prospect Park Pleasure Grounds close on the 25th of May, and those of the Narragansot Park Association close on the 11th of May. The aggregate amount of the above purses is \$64,000, which, added to those which will be given at other tracks, will fully come up to our estimate of \$100,000. The general feeling of the community, as evinced by the great premiums offered to trotting horses, tends to show the high estimation trotting is held in all over the country. One of the many reasons why trotting is so popular is to be found in the fact that the best horse is almost certain to win the race, more particularly when competent and disinterested judges occupy the stand, and that the highest degree of speed and endurance is sure to be exhibited if necessary to win. Besides, the sport is legitimately America and beyond the reach of foreign influence, eitner in the shape of "bookmaking" or "sweeps," which are about equivalent to the modern game of "pokomoke" playing, or the policy system, as some term it.

The Horses.

Twist, the winner of the race, is a beautiful light bay gelding, about fifteen hands high, with black points and good trotting action, but with an obscure pedigree. His performance yesterday indicates him to be an excellent horse and that the day is not far distant when he will occupy a notable place on the turf.

Louise is a well known chestnut mare, with a white stripe in her face and white heels. She has been on the track some time, and her performance was quite as creditable, if not more so, than on any previous occasion.

was quite as creditation.

Heary Clay is a fine looking bay stallion, with white heels. He stands about sixteen hands, is finely proportioned and his trotting action is faultless. He belongs to the Clay branch of the great Bashaw family, being the third in descent from Andrew Jackson. He was sired by Mr. Waltemire's

by a son of Cassins M. Olay. Since is well known in the Eastern States, having trotted at Boston soveral races last summer.

Belle of Allentown is a good sized, well-propor-tioned brown mare, with very good trotting action. She looks like a well bred mare, but we did not ascertain her pedigree.

We will now proceed to give the details of

First Heat.—Henry Clay won the pole, Belle of Alientown the second piace, Louise the third, Twist the fourth, and Belle Clay had to take the only position leit, which was the outside. After exortis, several times they came up grangling, and got the word when they least expected it, Twist having decidedly the best of the send-off and Louise the worst, being behind on a break. As they reached the quarter-pole Twist had a lead of three lengths, Belle of Alientown second, one length shead of Henry Clay, who was two lengths in front of Louise, Belle of Alientown second, one length shead of Henry Clay, who was two lengths in front of Louise, Belle of Alientown second to steady her, and her spirits were too exhuberant while in company. The quarter pole was passed in thirty-nine and a half seconds, doing along the backtretch Twist increased the second along the backtretch was increased the length along the length of the stalling along the backtretch was increased the length along the length of the stalling the read of Alientown, Belle the stallion gained gradually on the Fushing of the stalling along the stalling and the stalling the read. On the Fushing along the stalling along the packtree of the stalling the read of the stalling the read of the stalling the read of the stalling to the stalling along the packtree of the stalling to the stalling along the packtree of the stalling to the stalling along the packtree of the stalling to the stalling along the packtree of the second place between Louise and the stalling along the packtree of the second place between Louise and the stalling along the packtree of the second place between Louise and the stalling and three lengths along the stalling and the relegation along the packtree to the second place between Louise and the stalling and the relegation that six was now the favorite against the field, and the betting was brisk. The start his time was very little better than in the first heat. Twist again having the best of it, while the stalling and there lengths behind to

FASHION COURSE, April 21.—Purse and stake \$66 mile heats, best three in five.

J. Cudney entered b. g. Twist, in harness... 1 1 b. Mace entered ch. m. Louise, to wagon... 2 2 w. Borst entered b. S. Henry Clay, in harness 3 5. C. Champlin entered b. m. Belle Clay, in harness 5 f. Rodin entered br. m. Belie of Allentown, in harness..... First heat. Quarter. Hatt. Sol. 1:19 Second heat. 41% 1:20% Third heat. 40% 1:19

THE YACHT METEOR.

If one thing is more delightful than another, h is to enjoy a little cosey chat on a common hobby, and of all hobbies, perhaps, yachting affords the widest range for such an indulgence. This idea is suggested by the speculations, prophecies and lears indulged in by yachting men concerning the probable success or failure of the new pleasure craft Meteor, launched on the 6th inat., and owned by Mr. George Lorlilard. The yachting world hereabouts has not assembled en masse about her hull since she leaped into the waves; but certainly many representatives from every club of the several aquatic organizations from every club of the several aquatic organizations in this vicinity have gathered near her, commenting, as she floats on her water line, in terms as taste or experience dictate, which usually terminate in her comparison with other models from the hands of eminent yacht builders. The scene, therefore, has sometimes been animated. All accord her to be a masterpiece of material and workmanship; that be a masterpiece of material and workmanship; that her deck is roomy, just the thing for a periect floating summer palace; that her two sticks are huge, magnificent affairs—a noble, fine, handsome craft, in fact—but what, say they, will her racing powers be? This ail important interrogative they answer in the unsatisfactory manner of fearing that she will be unnecessarily overdone with weight above the water line; that her heavy spars will spoil her—"too much above and too little below" being the great error—and that this will be apparent, particularly in a "bothering" sea. Some of these nautical Solomons do not stop here, but add with dignity and impressiveness their objections, which are numberless, without any explanations of peculiar theories advanced, until they become a bore.

For fear, like Banquo's kings, they reach a score.

Meanwhile, the modelier of her hull, Mr. Robert Fish, continues his excellent supervision of the craft, causing her finishing touches to be accelerated, so that within three weeks she will be seen quietty and gracefully leaving her anchorage to test her qualities of speed and, perhaps, stability. She is wo har advanced towards this point that her standing rigging, which is of hemp, is in place, her joiner work on deck completed, and her staterooms, with their fancy hardwood finish, in position. Her sails, which are nearly finished, it is said, will be of that character that, in combination with other matters, will make her the perfection of a rigged vessel.

It will be remembered that the Meteor is of the following dimensions:—Length on deck, 120 feet; length over all, 130 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 9 inches; tonnage (carpenters' measurement), about 300 tons.

While the genuine yachtmen of New York are curious to learn the results of this experimental model in the construction of a pleasure vessel, none of them but see in their imagination that under a cloud of canvas she will be a perfect picture, and hope that she will, in her contests to come, be successful. And lo! a fifth appears. I'll see no more, For fear, like Banquo's kings, they reach a score

END OF THE CAR DRIVERS' STRIKE.

At about half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning the upper depot of the Second Avenue Railroad pre-sented an animated appearance. Groups of car drivers were assembled about the corners of Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, engaged in carnest conversation and occasionally casting expectant glances down the avenue. The number of lookers grances down the avenue. The number of lookers on also seemed to have largely increased, many of them relatives or friends of the strikers, who may be supposed to have taken a personal interest in the movement; others mere idlers or loungers, who, impelled by curlosity and having nothing better to do, have frequented the neighborhood of the depot since the commencement of the strike. All wore an expectant air, as if in anticipation of some event of more than usual importance.

expectant air, as if in anticipation of some event of more than usual importance.

"Well, boys!" exclaimed a striker, "have you heard what's going on? Old Queen has sent a man over to Long Island after some more fellows to drive his cars; but if he thinks they are going to drive when they get here he'll find himself mistaken."

"Bedad he will, bad cess to him!" said another; "divil a wan of thim will iver dhrive a horse an this read if there's any personabiling whisher."

road if there's any persuashin in whiskey."

"Well, you'll see, boys, how it'll come out," said a
third; "this is the last experiment they're goin' to
try, and if it don't work they're gone up, sure."

try, and if it don't work they're gone up, sure."

"Well, begorra V' exclaimed a driver, "the Third
nvenue ought to be mighty obliged to ould Quin for
his little experimint. Shure it's been thousands of
dollars in their poeket and has cost this company
dear enough. Bedad, I b'lieve they're on their last
legs now. But here they come, boys, bad luck to
'em, like a lot of jailbirds snut up in the Black
Maria."

This last exclamation called everybody's attention
down the avenue, up which rapidly proceeded a
large stage, with forty men miside, followed by a
close carriage, containing Mr. Queen and Judge Slosson, one of the directors of the company. The stage
drove into the depot, and its occupants alighted. No
sooner had they done so than, in spite of the surveillance which the employes of the company attempted
to exercise over them, ther were immediately beset

son, one of the directors of the company. Ine stage drove into the depot, and its occupants aligned. No sooner had they done so than, in spite of the surveil-lance which the employes of the company attempted to exercise over them, they were immediately best by the car drivers, who sought by couxing, reasoning, bribery and perhaps intimidation to turn them from their purpose of taking service with the company. Shortly four of the new men were seen to separate from the others and join the strikers. The party adjourned to a drinking saloon on the corner, where, it is said, that, yielding to the potent logic of old rye, the persussive eloquence of the strikers. Whose reasons were evidently of a substantial character, and having been guaranteed the expenses of their return to Long Island and Hudson City, where they were recruited, they were induced to abandou their intention of accepting employment on the road. The remaining thirty-six of the new comera were quickly hussled out of sight by the officials of the road, who feared the influence of the strikers.

At half-past ten o'clock a measang from Mr. Queen was delivered to the "standing" committee of the strikers. Its delivery was halled as a surrender, or at least concession, on the part of the enough and was triumphantly greeted by the malcontents. The message was an invitation to coafer with a view to compromise, and was sent, it is stated, at the instance of Judge Slosson, who, seeing how affairs stood, despaired of oringing the strikers to the company's terms and therefore urged upon Mr. Queen the necessity of conceiling the point.

After an hour's consultation the committee returned and announced to their commades than an amicable adjustment of the difficulty had been made on the following terms:—That instead of the eight trips required by the committee of the spite.

Are an hour's consultation and loudly encored the sum of the care of the sum of the care, and seen and the sum of the care of the sum of the care of the services of the sum of the care of the su

THE VERMONT SUGAR SEASON.—The sngar se in Vermont has just closed. From the great do of snow R was early feared that the sugar would prove a influre, it being impossible, in t cases, to enter the woods with teams; but bri sunny weather settled she snow and produced a run of sap—all that the farmers could take care and as neither snow nor rain fell there for a three weeks, the work went on without interrupt resulting in more than an average yield, of a quy above medium, gathered with less than usual labor.